

THE WEATHER FORECAST.
Fair to-day; to-morrow, increasing
cloudiness and warmer; rain later.
Highest temperature yesterday, 49; lowest, 41.
Detailed weather, mail and marine reports on page 18.

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IT SHINES FOR ALL

PRESIDENT SURE HIS ANTI-STRIKE PLAN WILL WIN

Determined to Use All Power He Can Over Congress.

PARTY LEADERS PREDICT DEFEAT

Wilson Is Warned, but His Attitude Is Against Compromise.

TAKES FIRST STEPS TO GET LEGISLATION

So Far No Measure Embodying the Proposals Is Offered.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Evidence is rapidly accumulating that the President's plan for a compulsory investigation of railroad labor troubles is to have hard sledding in Congress. Nevertheless the President is determined to put the proposition through. His mind is made up about this, just as firmly as it was in the case of the Adamson law.

According to his friends the President is prepared to exercise all the power he can command over Congress. It was intimated strongly to-day that it would take more than the opposition of the labor combination to cause him to recede from his position or even to consent to any compromise plan which would not obtain for the country a security from the conditions which menaced it last summer.

If the labor leaders are counting on the support they gave the President in the campaign to sway him in this matter they are likely to be disappointed. What adds interest to the present situation is that many members of the President's party, some of whom assisted him in putting through the eight-hour law, are in disagreement with him over this proposed legislation. They are summoned to the White House by law any body of men from taking concerted action and quitting employment before an investigation of the facts. The President has been advised already by his party leaders in Congress that he cannot count on the passage of legislation that would accomplish this.

Situation in the House.

President Wilson has been told that the influence of the four railroad brotherhoods in the Clayton act is not certain to be strong enough to defeat the measure. The other features of the President's railroad program are pretty much in the hands of the Senate. The combined support of both Republicans and Democrats. With respect to the compulsory investigation plan, those in the President's confidence feel it become known that he is absolutely confident he will win.

The President took the first steps to-day for the enactment of his program by signing the bill which was introduced by Henry, chairman of the Committee on Rules of the House, to the White House and requested him to smooth the way for it. Mr. Henry promised his cooperation. The President also took the first step in the Senate by introducing a bill to the Senate. This bill, which is known as the Clayton act, is a measure which would give the President the right to take action in the event of a strike in any industry which is deemed to be of national importance. The bill was introduced by Senator Hughes of New Jersey, who is one of the President's strongest supporters in the Senate. The bill is expected to pass the Senate without much difficulty.

Clayton Act Cited.

Opponents of the President's plan are making a point of the Clayton act which was passed by the Democrats. Senator Hughes of New Jersey, who ordinarily sides with the President, said to-day that in his opinion the Clayton act is a measure which is in line with the President's plan. He is taking away from labor the right to concerted action, which was expressly given to it by that act.

Section 20 of the Clayton law forbids injunctions being issued to prohibit any person or persons, whether acting singly or in concert, from causing to perform any work of labor. Senator Hughes declared he had personally fought hard to get this exemption for labor and he was in favor of now taking it away.

"My attitude," said Senator Hughes, "is of course dependent upon the plan that is offered, but so far no plan seems to have been proposed that would not be in direct conflict with the right given to labor under this act."

Senator Hughes's statement reflects the opinion of many, not only in the House but in the Senate. While Republicans in the main appear to be more favorable to the President's plan, the railroad brotherhoods than do the Democrats, some are opposed to the compulsory plan.

Senator Sherman, Illinois, said: "In order to enforce such a law there must be penalties attached for its violation. The law must provide for the contempt of court or whatever tribunal makes the investigation. If a strike is undertaken before the investigation is completed and the law is violated, the penalties must be attached. Would not such a law compel an employer to render service voluntarily? I wonder if the President thinks he is getting any such measure through Congress."

PRINCE NISKINOFF TO BE CLEANER AND DYER

Current Husband of Aimée Crocker Gouraud, &c., Going Into Trade.

Judging by the business certificate filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday, Prince Alexandre Niskinoff, with the prospect of a divorce from Aimée Crocker, is about to go into the cleaning and dyeing business.

The document which the Prince was pleased to carry from his apartment, 118 West Seventy-second street, revealed that Alexander Stein of 508 West 181st street would join with him in seeing that the suits and furs of the society in which the Prince was conspicuous formerly were properly cleaned and dyed. The firm will be known as "The Universal Cleaners and Dyers."

When word of this new undertaking was brought to John C. Oldmixon, attorney for Princess Niskinoff, he said he had not heard that the Prince had decided to go into trade. It was recalled, however, that the Prince showed he was a man of enterprise during the divorce suit when he ate a ham sandwich at the County Court House lunch counter, where they cost only a nickel each.

Inquiry left no doubt that the Prince, inasmuch as always in the past, intends to see that others appear likewise.

BANKERS TAKE OVER REMINGTON ARMS CO.

Marcellus H. Dodge Virtually Relieved From Managing \$60,000,000 Concern.

Marcellus Hartley Dodge, son-in-law of William Rockefeller and brother-in-law of John D. Rockefeller, has been practically relieved of the management of his \$60,000,000 Remington Arms-Union Metallic Cartridge Company. It was learned yesterday that a committee of bankers, through whom Mr. Dodge borrowed \$25,000,000 for the company, has been organized to take the management, leaving him a nominal position in the company which he formed last year to participate in a huge rifle contract for the British Government.

The committee consists of Samuel P. Pryor, who has been associated with the management of the company since its formation, and C. M. P. Murphy, treasurer of the Guaranty Trust Company; James H. Perkins, vice-president of the National City Bank, and W. E. S. Driehaus, president of the City Bank. Mr. Dodge sold last February \$15,000,000 of two year 5 percent notes. Later the company placed \$10,000,000 of notes. The company has a total capital of \$60,000,000. The company is a combination of the Remington Arms Company and the Union Metallic Cartridge Company. The company is a combination of the Remington Arms Company and the Union Metallic Cartridge Company.

Mr. Dodge still retains virtually all of his stock under the new management. Henry S. Kimball, formerly president of the American Zinc, Lead and Smelting Company, has been elected president. Mr. F. Pryor, formerly president of the company, is made chairman of the managing committee, and C. S. Hawley, formerly president of the Laconia Car Company, has become treasurer. Mr. Dodge is still chairman of the board of directors, a position said to be purely nominal in character.

Mr. Dodge organized the Remington Arms-Union Metallic Cartridge Company through a merger of the Remington Arms and Ammunition Company and the Union Metallic Cartridge Company. The company is a combination of the Remington Arms Company and the Union Metallic Cartridge Company.

The company, however, never got any other contracts, and the management found itself in a large amount of money had been tied up.

Many thousands of rifles were rejected. Partly on this account the corporation was forced to pay out a large sum of money last summer, when it sold about \$10,000,000 worth of notes to the National City Bank. Later the company, along with the other companies, was forced to pay out a large sum of money last summer, when it sold about \$10,000,000 worth of notes to the National City Bank.

WOMEN NOT IN FIGHT DEAL.

Promoters Dispel Impression About Misses Morgan and Marbury.

Miss Elizabeth Marbury last night gave out the following letter signed by her and Miss Morgan:

"Having seen the unauthorized and elaborate use of the names of Miss Elizabeth Marbury and Miss Anne Morgan in connection with the proposed modification of the Clayton law, we hereby disclaim any connection with the same. We are taking any part whatever in the efforts to get the Clayton law modified. We are taking any part whatever in the efforts to get the Clayton law modified."

U. S. TO FORCE FOOD INQUIRY

Federal Investigation Into Cost of Living to Be Nationwide.

PROSECUTION PROMISED

Experts Now at Work Over Country Gathering Facts.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The Federal investigation of the high cost of living began to-day to take definite form with indications that it would be one of the most comprehensive ever undertaken, and would extend to every section of the United States. Not only is a sweeping inquiry into the causes of the soaring cost of foodstuffs contemplated, but the recent pinch in the coal supply and its resultant price advances also will be made. In all probability, the subject of broad investigation.

From President Wilson down officials began to cope in earnest with the problem presented by the situation. The President took under consideration preliminary reports which with others yet to come will form the basis for recommendations he may make to Congress.

A dozen speeches on the subject were made in the House and several resolutions proposing inquiries were introduced. These were referred to committees without discussion, most of them going to the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, of which Representative Adamson is the chairman.

Officials in Conference.

Department of Justice officials held all day conferences with members of the Federal Trade Commission and District Attorney Anderson of Boston, in charge of the Department's investigation and here to formulate a nationwide inquiry. About fifty picked investigators of the Department's bureau of investigation were reported to be gathering data which will determine the Attorney-General's course of action.

The Interstate Commerce Commission probably will be called upon to aid by furnishing data relative to shipments of foodstuffs, and Mr. Anderson will confer with committee officials before his departure for Washington. The investigation will cover the entire country, and the results will be reported to the President.

The Probe Situation.

First—Determination of the actual causes of the rapid rise in foodstuffs and coal, whether it was due to natural causes or to the unwarlike action of individual dealers and producers in advancing prices, or whether there exist agreements among the dealers or producers to boost prices.

Second—Vigorous prosecution of persons or firms, if any, who by violation of existing laws, in making agreements to raise prices or otherwise, have contributed to the upward trend of prices.

Third—Enactment of legislation to prevent the present situation and to prevent its recurrence.

The situation is in the first of these stages so far as the Department of Justice is concerned. With its investigators already in the field, the situation is called upon the Federal Trade Commission for cooperation and were promised all data which the commission already has, and the situation is called upon the Federal Trade Commission for cooperation and were promised all data which the commission already has.

May Investigate Organizations.

In addition Department officials are understood to be considering the advisability of investigating such organizations as the Chicago Board of Trade, the Chicago Butter and Egg Exchange, the Elgin Board of Trade and the New York Produce, Sugar and Coffee exchanges with a view of ascertaining by what means the market values of certain foodstuffs dealt in by the bodies are determined. An inquiry into the amount of foodstuffs held in all the cold storage plants in the country and possibly also to the volume of grain stored in elevators also is said to be under consideration.

Complaints have reached the Department that certain independent dealers recently because, in large measure, of the activities of certain independent dealers not heretofore in the business who are reported to have contracted with the chief coal companies for virtually their entire unsold output for the winter. It was charged that these dealers, securing at profits, had tried to corner the available supply and thus forced up prices.

Prosecution in View.

These and other complaints under investigation will be considered with a view to prosecution if warranted, under Federal laws which require that the supplies in question must have been in or for interstate commerce.

Department officials are looking to a remedy for the problem suggested from discussion of the omnibus hatcheries in twenty States, to a declaration by the United States that it is a national emergency, after a conference with the President that he thought Congress would conduct an investigation of the high cost of living.

They embraced resolutions by Representatives Borland and Dill providing for general investigations. A resolution by Representative Campbell of Kansas would provide for an embargo on boots, shoes and manufactured leather goods and a bill by Representative Sabath of Illinois is designed to aid Federal employees to meet the situation by increasing from 10 to 20 percent the salaries of those earning up to \$1,000 annually.

WILSON'S AID ASKED.

Dillon Wants Federal Standardization of Food.

NINE SAY WAX IS ELUSIVE OLIVER

James W. Osborne, Identifying Him, Exclaims, "I'm Certainly Glad to See You."

BEANS ON THE WOMEN

Prisoner Appears to Enjoy Thoroughly his "At Home" in Federal Building.

The "Oliver Osborne at home," the social event of the Federal Building season, took place yesterday afternoon. The line for the evening was composed of girls to whom Oliver had made love. James W. Osborne, a policeman who had taken him fishing, and a hotel keeper. They all said the Charles H. Wax who had been brought from Chicago was the man known to them as Oliver Osborne or some equivalent alias.

Oliver enjoyed himself thoroughly. As each man or woman to whom he had been known in his brief but exciting sojourn in New York came forward he grinned, thrust forward his hand and said, "I'm glad to see you." As the meetings became more numerous toward the end of the afternoon he became more and more merry, and at last the entire roomful of people burst into laughter as ladylike or bewildered girl came in and smiled at the elusive Oliver and then rushed forward to voice their sorrow at seeing him in this embarrassing predicament.

There was little doubt in the minds of those who watched that Oliver Osborne has at last been found. Altogether nine persons came forward during the six hours that he received to identify him as the Oliver Osborne whom James W. Osborne has asserted was the man who made love to Rae Tanner. Miss Tanner was the only one of the real interest in the case who did not appear, and it is not likely she will be asked to confront him until the trial.

Doesn't Resemble James W.

Wax does not resemble James W. Osborne at all. He is a trim, rather heavily built man, with broad shoulders and an athletic figure. James W. Osborne is older and more stooping, of uncertain movement, compared with the younger man. Wax is full faced, about 40 years old, the prime of life; James W. Osborne's face is longer, more lined and of elderly appearance. His hair is gray; Wax's is black, although he has a bald spot on the top of his head. Osborne has the famous "O" shaped ear, described on the back of his neck; Wax has none.

The story told by Wax, or Oliver, called perfectly well to the attention of the Federal authorities and what else the Federal authorities have been able to learn of the mysterious person who disappeared when the Osborne case first came into prominence. The final clinching of the two identities came with the identification of Oliver as the man who visited the Plainfield hotel with Miss Tanner and the companion of his signature, Rae Tanner, and what else the Federal authorities have been able to learn of the mysterious person who disappeared when the Osborne case first came into prominence.

The French Report.

The French official statement to-night reads: On the Somme front artillery fighting was quite active on both sides in the night. The main railway from Arras to Bapaume was shelled. In Champagne our artillery took under its fire and dispersed an enemy detachment northeast of Fontainebleau.

On the left bank of the Meuse, the Germans, after intense artillery preparation, attacked at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon. The main railway from Arras to Bapaume was shelled. In Champagne our artillery took under its fire and dispersed an enemy detachment northeast of Fontainebleau.

The British Report.

This morning we successfully raided enemy trenches southeast of Neuville St. Vaast. The main railway from Arras to Bapaume was shelled. In Champagne our artillery took under its fire and dispersed an enemy detachment northeast of Fontainebleau.

Only One Road Open.

The same railroad was one of two routes of retreat for the Rumanians and Russians holding Bucharest. Only two railroads from Bucharest were not held by the Teutons before the fall of the city. The main railway from Arras to Bapaume was shelled. In Champagne our artillery took under its fire and dispersed an enemy detachment northeast of Fontainebleau.

Defence Impossible.

The lines of retreat from Bucharest were so few and the Ploesti route was so seriously threatened two days ago by Von Falkenhayn's rapid advance that observers here believe the Rumanians may have given up all hope of holding Bucharest and have got out in time before Ploesti fell.

City Auction For 3 Doz. Eggs.

Kingsbury Also to Sell 5 Pounds of Butter To-morrow.

The city budget of more than \$21,000,000 has caused such a howl from the taxpayers that the city officials yesterday decided to put up at auction a number of valuable possessions, including the city's most valuable piece of property, a horse, in a desperate attempt to lower the tax rate.

Notice of the auction, which will be held on Randall's Island Friday, appeared in the Standard.

U-BOATS RAID FUNCHAL, 3 SHIPS SUNK, 40 DEAD

German Submarines Shell Capital of Madeira Islands—Population in Panic.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—German submarines raided Funchal, capital of the island of Madeira, on Sunday. The population, frightened, fled, and only returned when the submarines departed under an intense fire from the fortress.

The French gunboat surprise was sunk by the submarines. Thirty-four of the crew perished. Six Portuguese sailors were killed aboard the steamers Kangaroo and Dacia, which were torpedoed and sunk. The submarines shelled the shore for two hours, especially the English cable station and other public buildings, but only small damage was done.

The gunboat surprise was a vessel of 624 tons. She was 184 feet long and carried a complement of 100 men. The surprise was built in 1915. The Dacia was a British cable laying steamer of 1,850 tons and was owned in London. The Kangaroo was an interesting craft to ship men and naval experts when she was anchored off Funchal in 1915. She was a great tank steamship, into which a submarine could be floated and dry-docked. The Kangaroo was built by the Anglo-Siam Corporation and was delivered to the Portuguese Government in January, 1915, but after that time was employed so far as known in carrying general cargo.

GERMANS LAUNCH NEW VERDUN DRIVE

Desperate Attack on Positions West of Meuse Nets Small Gain.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—The Crown Prince made to-day his first attack at Verdun since the great French victory in October. His troops fought their way into some of the French advanced trenches near Le Mort Homme, on the west bank of the Meuse.

At 3:30 this afternoon the German infantry attacked, after an intense artillery bombardment, the French positions on a French salient. French machine guns raked the advancing lines of German infantry, causing heavy losses. Struggle as they would, the Germans could not get past the first line trenches. They held only "some advanced elements" when the night state was issued in Paris.

On the rest of the front in France and Belgium there was more or less quiet. The fighting of the night was confined to the Somme front, where the British made a small gain.

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LLOYD GEORGE NOW BRITISH PREMIER; BONAR LAW REFUSES TO TAKE REINS; BUCHAREST FALLS; ARMY IN FLIGHT

Ploesti, Great Oil Centre, Also in Hands of Victorious Teutons.

MACKENSEN KEEPS UP STEADY DRIVE

German Commander Hopes to Trap the Beaten Forces in Retreat.

6,000 PRISONERS TAKEN IN A DAY

Last Desperate Effort to Stem by Counter Offensive Vain.

GERMANS LAUNCH NEW VERDUN DRIVE

Desperate Attack on Positions West of Meuse Nets Small Gain.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—The flags of the Central Powers fly over Bucharest to-night. The capital of Rumania, as well as Ploesti, the great oil centre, and Sinalia, the summer capital, fell to the Teutons to-day.

A large part of the beaten, weakened and demoralized Rumanian army may be cut off and practically surrounded northwest of Bucharest. Herlin announces the capture of 6,000 more prisoners.

The taking of Bucharest virtually completes the conquest of 50,000 square miles of southern Rumania, the greater part of the fertile Wallachian plain, 100 days since Rumania declared war.

Troops of Field Marshal von Mackensen's army of Germans, Turks and Bulgars, that crossed the Danube into Rumania less than two weeks ago entered the capital from the south. They are now pushing out from Bucharest, pursuing the fleeing Rumanians and their Russian allies, whose help came too late.

It was almost into a deserted city that the troops of von Mackensen moved. The last part of the people of Bucharest had been sent to Jassy, in northeastern Rumania, near the Russian border, whither King Ferdinand and his Ministers fled a week ago.

Yesterday the Teutons were only seven miles from the capital. For several days their great siege mortars threw high explosive shells into the city and upon its thirty-six armoured forts and batteries which were smashed. The evacuation of the city was ordered after a last great effort to save it by a counter offensive failed.

Great Oil Centre Taken.

The capture of Ploesti is of military importance undoubtedly greater than the capture of Bucharest. Ploesti, one of Rumania's largest cities, with a population of 50,000, is the great Rumanian oil centre. The city is situated on the banks of the Danube, and the whole of the Rumanian oil fields, the secondary oil centre of Campina, where the Standard Oil interests are located, is also in Teuton hands.

Ploesti, which is thirty-six miles northwest of Bucharest, is a railroad junction of great importance. Through it runs the main railway from Kronstadt to Bucharest, and the main line through Buzau north to Moldavia.

The latter railroad was the only direct route of retreat for the Rumanians who held the Pruthia Valley north of Ploesti and had to relinquish Sinalia in their retreat. If the Teutons took Ploesti before Bucharest, the main line of retreat for the Rumanians would be cut off.

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BONAR LAW'S FAILURE TO FORM A CABINET TRACED TO ASQUITH

London "Times" Says Lloyd George Won't Be Aided by Old Liberal Colleagues.

New Prime Minister Faces Hard Road With Conflicting Factors.

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King Fails to Effect a Reconciliation Among Party Leaders.

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